

Pretty Utility Dress of Cloth



OUT of the conglomeration of styles which the beginning of winter ushered in, many are passing and a few are to remain for spring. Here is a pretty and rather plain cloth gown for present wear, which may be copied in taffeta silk, figured or plain voile (or both), in white embroidered fabric—in fact, in any of the beautiful summer materials. It will be found strictly up to date when the time comes for wearing it.

A very pretty development of it shows a plain skirt, quite full enough to step in at the normal stride, with the hip drapery made of figured voile having a white ground with colored flowers. The bodice is made of this voile combined with shadow lace. There is a girde of leaf green mesaline ribbon and a sash which extends about the figure under the drapery and ties in a bow (at the right side) with short hanging ends. These pretty volles sell at a very reasonable price—in the neighborhood of forty cents a yard—and make up into an elegant looking dress as those that cost four or five times as much.

We are to have a spring and summer season with everything flower decked. Small flowers on hats,

dressers with sprays or single blossoms of small flowers, flowered ribbon girdles and vests, parasols with millinery flowers added for adornment, or with flowers printed in the coverings. A little study of the styles will betray the tendency to the quaint old-fashioned ideas in which flowers were the paramount means of expression in using color. Nothing prettier has ever been thought out.

The little gown pictured is not at all difficult to make. It is an "easy-going" fit but must be draped and hung correctly. Almost any pattern house can provide a paper pattern for guidance in cutting this dress. More material is required this season than for the past two.

Flounces and hip draperies are to the fore, but it is not likely that we shall go to extremes in the matter of growing fond of voluminous skirts. The narrow band of fur which finishes the bodice on the gown pictured can be omitted for spring or summer wear. But if the gown is made for wear in southern winter resorts this narrow border of fur appears on the sheerest of materials—as lace, net and chiffons.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

PRETTY BONNET TO ADORN THE SMALL MAIDEN

IT IS a delight to make the pretty little bonnets and caps which small daughters and little sisters look so adorably sweet in, and it is by no means difficult.

Here is one made of chiffon taffeta silk, with plaited ruffles of mousseline and lace. The plaited crown is simply a circle of silk about eighteen inches in diameter, with rows of shirring at the edge. This is sewed to a narrow covered head band or bandeau, bound with pin shirring wire.

Underneath the band the ruffles are placed after being gathered into ample fullness. The knife plaiting may be made of the same silk as the crown



and need not be hemmed at the edge. It is poised under the lace.

By way of trimming, a narrow ribbon ruche is placed about the crown and a rosette of baby ribbon with hanging ends is placed at the side. Ties of ribbon about three inches wide complete this pretty piece of headgear.

Bonnets of this kind are made up in all the colors that children wear, and are very practical for almost every season of the year. Tiny bouquets of fruit blossoms, little June roses, forget-me-nots, and little daisies are added. Flowers and ribbons are of all things the best for children's millinery.

When made of the darker colors, as brown or tan, with white or cream lace ruffles, bonnets of this kind are quite durable.

The dainty tints are not very successfully cleaned and therefore such millinery is for wear on dress-up occasions.

Coffure Modes.

There is more youthfulness in the style of hair dressing this season, and a number of chic women have discarded astringents and paradise plumes for theater wear.

The most novel decorations for the

For Handy Boys and Girls to Make and Do

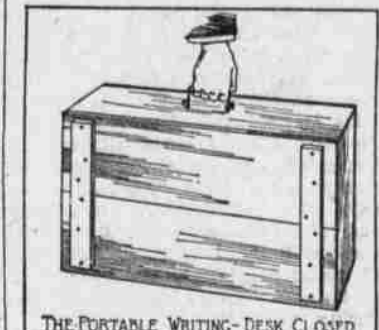
(Copyright by A. Neely Hall)

By A. NEELY HALL.

A PORTABLE WRITING DESK.
Every boy needs a writing desk, and the plans below show an entirely new idea for a desk. It has no legs, but is made to stand upon a table. The front drops down to write upon, just like a drop-leaf of any desk. When the front is closed and hooked, the desk is in a compact form, and it may be lifted from the table by means of the handle attached to the top and stood in some out of the way corner until wanted for use again.

A grocery box, together with its cover or some additional box boards, is needed for working material. The box shown in the illustrations is one in which cans of preserved fruit had been packed, and it measures 21 inches long, 13½ inches wide and 7½ inches deep. Very likely you can get a box of approximately the same dimensions by going to your grocer. Pick out as perfect a box as you can find. The fewer cracks, knots and joints that there are in the boards, the less puttying you will have to do when finishing.

After renailing any boards that may be loose, cut the board A of a length equal to the inside length of the box, and of a width equal to the inside depth of the box (Fig. 4), and the piece B of equal width and 2½



inches high. Fasten piece B across the center of board A, with nails driven through A into the edge of B. Then fasten the nailed together pieces in the upper part of the box, as shown in Fig. 3, to form pigeon-holes. Nail through the ends of the box into the ends of board A, and down through the top into the edge of board B, to hold the pieces in place.

Strip C (Fig. 5) forms the front to a rack for stationery and loose papers (Figs. 2 and 3), and has four screw-hooks screwed into it (Fig. 5) for pen and pencil racks. Cut this strip of a length equal to the inside length of the box, and about 2 inches wide, and fasten it between the ends of the box, about 1 inch out from the box bottom, by driving nails through the box ends into its ends.

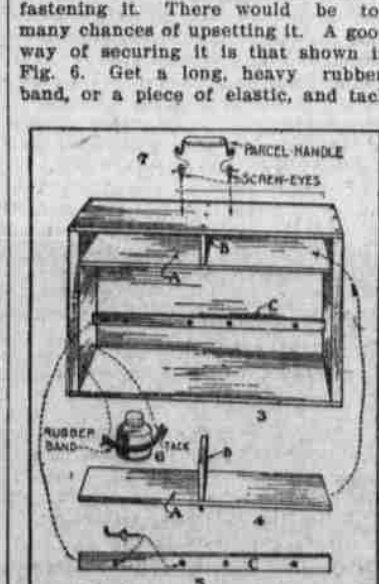
The box-cover boards should be fastened together with two strips placed across them near the ends as shown in Fig. 1, for the front drops



leaf. Either nail or screw these cross-pieces to the boards, using nails or screws short enough so they will not go all the way through the two thick-nesses of wood. Hinge the drop-leaf to the inside of the desk bottom with a pair of 2-inch hinges, as shown in Fig. 2. Fasten a small hook to each end of the desk, and screw a small screw-eye into each end of the drop-leaf in the proper position for it to hook into, as a means for hooking the drop-leaf when closed. A pair of very small hook-and-eyes can be bought at the hardware store for a few cents.

A parcel handle will make a satisfactory handle for carrying the desk by (Fig. 7).

It would not be safe to keep an ink bottle in your portable desk without fastening it. There would be too many chances of upsetting it. A good way of securing it is that shown in Fig. 6. Get a long, heavy rubber-band, or a piece of elastic, and tack



its ends to the inside of one desk end, as indicated in Fig. 3. This will form a pocket into which the bottle may be slipped with safety, as the rubber will hold the bottle tight against the desk end (Fig. 2).

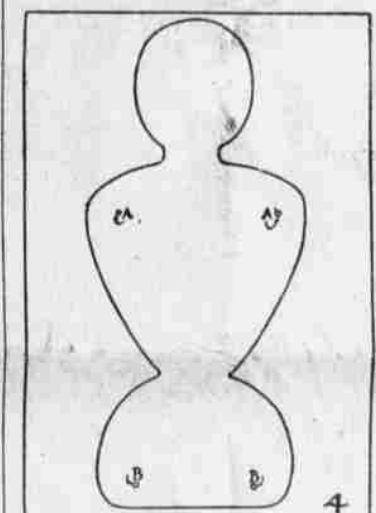
A DANCING DOLL.

The little dancing doll in the illustration will dance as gracefully as a fairy and keep perfect time to any music you may furnish. All the materials required to make it are a piece of thin white cardboard, a coarse

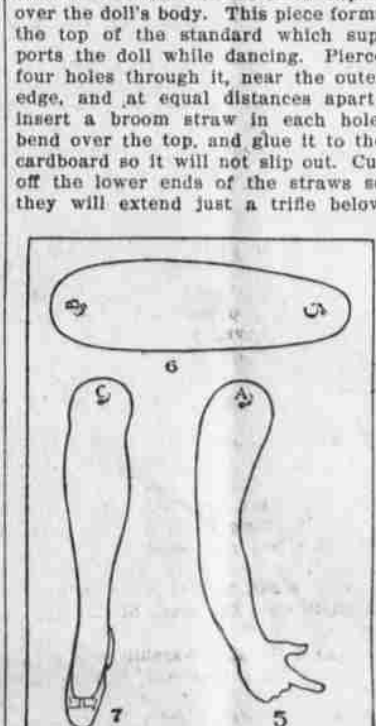


thread and needle, some pink water-color paint or a pink crayon pencil, four broom straws, and a piece of tissue-paper.

The first thing to do is to prepare the different parts of the doll, and as these are shown natural size in Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7, they can be cut right out of this page. Only one arm and one leg is shown, however, and you will have to use these parts as patterns for marking out the second arm and leg. Paste the paper parts upon lightweight cardboard to give them stiffness. To fasten the parts together, pierce holes through them with a pencil point or a hat-pin, at the points A, B and C (Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7), and join the correspondingly lettered holes with thread, tying a knot on each end of each thread enough larger than



the holes to keep the parts from slipping off. Figure 2 shows the doll assembled complete. The circular piece with the center cut out of it, shown in Fig. 3, fits down over the doll's body, resting upon its hips, as shown in Fig. 2. It is cut through on one side to make it easier to slip it over the doll's body. This piece forms the top of the standard which supports the doll while dancing. Pierce four holes through it, near the outer edge, and at equal distances apart; insert a broom straw in each hole, bend over the top, and glue it to the cardboard so it will not slip out. Cut off the lower ends of the straws so they will extend just a trifle below



the doll's feet when the doll is stood upon its broomstraw standard.

To dress the doll, cut a strip of tissue-paper three and one-half inches wide and 25 inches long, pleat or gather it, and sew it around the doll's waist for a skirt. Then make a waist out of the same material and sew it in place. Cut a pretty head of the right size from a magazine, and paste it to the doll's head.

When the doll is finished, place her on a piece of cardboard with the end of the cardboard extending over the edge of the table, tap the cardboard with your fingers, and you will be delighted upon discovering how gracefully she can dance.

The dolls should not be made to look alike, for the doll's party, but as different as possible. This will be quite easy to do. A variety of pretty pictures may be found by a careful search among fashion pictures and magazine illustrations, and with tissue-papers of different colors to work with, there will be no limit to the number of styles of pretty party dresses that you will be able to devise.

Tissue-paper doll dressing is fun, and just the right kind of fun for an afternoon when the weather is too disagreeable for you to play outdoors

TRIP IN BOLIVIA'S WILDS



AN INCA BRIDGE

THE strident blasts of automobile horns and the buzz of six cylinder engines will soon be heard in the heart of Bolivia.

If the concession sought by Leroy S. Cutting of Darlington, Wis., is granted by the Bolivian government, whose attitude so far has been favorable. An automobile stage line for passengers and freight over 90 miles of road now traveled only by plodding Indians and bulky mules is the idea of Mr. Cutting. This would bring the produce of the interior city of Sorata to La Paz, a railroad terminus and the chief commercial city of the country.

From there it must be taken by train to Chile, Peru, Brazil or the Argentine.

Mr. Cutting was at the Hotel Astor the other day on his way home after two years in Bolivia, according to the New York Times. There he had found, he said, such modernities as street cars, sewers and electric lights in La Paz and a few other cities, but the great majority of the population—three-quarters Indian and one-quarter Spanish by descent—knew nothing of these things. Yet the country has vast possibilities for development, but with the present poor transportation facilities is unable to throw its produce into the markets of the world.

Bought Gold in Bolivia.

"I first went to Bolivia," said Mr. Cutting, "lured by stories of an El Dorado. I had been told that gold could be picked up by the bucketful in the interior, and I set out with two companions to find it. For three weeks we journeyed to the last low range of hills before the Amazon basin; we traveled on muleback, by foot and in reed canoes on the rivers, but we found no gold."

His two companions turned back, but Mr. Cutting went on alone, carrying only his rifle and a few cartridges, through a country of savages into which no white man had ever penetrated. He came out alive and well, but only after he had passed through many dangers and hardships.

"My first thrilling experience," said Mr. Cutting, "was shooting the Retama rapids in the Tipuani river. I was in a small boat with a crew of balseros or native boatmen, and 15 minutes before I could see the rapids I heard their roar. I noticed the tense attitude of the balseros—the eyes of the stern pilot studying the water and the silence of all."

"Then, as the stem of the boat touched the edge of the rapids, came the quick, fierce orders of the stern pilot to the bow pilot, and in a moment we were in the center of the maelstrom. There were more sharp commands, a misunderstanding of orders, powerful strokes of oars and balseros just in time to save us from being dashed upon immense rocks—and we were once more in quiet water. Only seconds elapsed as we passed the danger point, but every Indian gave a joyous shout as we reached safety and all of us felt as if we had faced death for hours."

In shooting the river rapids, Mr. Cutting said, the Indians let the boat fly forward in the grip of the current straight at the rocks rising sheer from the water, and then, just as the boat was about to strike, they pulled the oars and the boat was safely across.

Mr. Cutting said, "I have never seen a white man before."

Mr. Cutting saw "elicha," the national beverage of the country, in all stages of manufacture.

"It is made from corn," said Mr. Cutting, "by a process not pleasant to think of, but it is very palatable, with a sharp taste not unlike sweet cider. In making it the Indians take corn meal, previously ground between stones, and chew as much as their mouths will hold for 15 or 20 minutes. After a bowlful has been ejected from their mouths they add water and allow the substance to ferment, after which it is boiled for several hours and allowed to ferment again. It requires eight days to make the drink and when it is finished it is very strong."

Legal Definition of Picture.

The legal definition of a picture within the meaning of the New York statute prohibiting the use of a person's picture by others for business purposes without his permission is laid down in the opinion of the court of appeals in the suit of John R. Binns against the Vitaphone Company of America, in which a judgment for Binns was affirmed. The defendant contended that it didn't use the picture of Binns, and on this point the court replied:

"A picture within the meaning of the statute is not necessarily a photograph of the living person, but includes any representation of such person. The picture represented by the defendant to be a true picture of the plaintiff and exhibited to the public as such was intended to be, and it was, a representation of the plaintiff. The defendant is in no position to say that the picture does not represent the plaintiff or that it was an actual picture of a person made up to look like and impersonate the plaintiff."—New York Sun.

HER BUSINESS HEAD

Mrs. Fletcher May Have Had It All Right, But—

Anyway, Her Scheme for Replenishing the Family Exchequer by No Means Made a Hit With Her Lord and Master.

When Mrs. Fletcher went around to the cat and dog boarding house to engage accommodations for Jerry and McGinty for two months, she became very confidential with the manager.

"I may as well tell you in the beginning," she said, "that we are in straitened circumstances at present."

"I am sorry," he said, "but I cannot make a reduction in my terms on account of financial difficulty."

"O, I don't want you to do that," exclaimed Mrs. Fletcher. "I merely mentioned it so as to induce you to assist me in earning a little money that will go toward paying Jerry's and McGinty's expenses. I have a scheme, and if you will only help me a little I am sure it will work out beautifully. I was telling Mr. Fletcher last night that I am certain I have a great gift for money-making. I have never had a chance to prove my ability, but I am sure I've got it."

"However, he cannot prevent me from turning an extra penny in household affairs that are beyond his jurisdiction, and if I want to turn Jerry and McGinty to account and make them earn their own board, I am sure it is no concern of his, now is it?"

Mrs. Fletcher looked at the manager appealingly.

"Well, as I suppose not," he replied, in doubtful confirmation of her opinion. "But I don't see how you expect to manage it. What trade, may I ask, have Jerry and McGinty been brought up to?"

"O, of course, they have no real trade," she explained. "I intend to turn them into artists' models."

"But—" began the manager.

"Of course you do that sort of thing," she broke in impatiently. "I know all about it. Why, half the animal painters and photographers in town get their models from cat and dog boarding houses. Since these places happen to be the supply depots for models, there is no reason why Jerry and McGinty should not be rented out as well as the other animals."

"You have none in stock, I am quite certain, that can touch them in form and pedigree. Now, what I want to do is to work up a trade among the artists. I think I shall have to let you do that. You know better than I how to go about such things. However, I would suggest that it might be well to advertise Jerry and McGinty. Send out circulars to all artists in the habit of renting models, and if it is necessary you may even put an occasional line in the newspapers."

The manager was diplomatic. He did not express complete confidence in Mrs. Fletcher's plan for increasing the family exchequer, but at the same time he was careful not to denounce it as wholly impracticable.

The next day Jerry and McGinty became guests at his establishment. During the next two months Mrs. Fletcher traveled far from home, and her communication with the boarding house was disconnected. Last week she returned. Her first thought, after greeting Mr. Fletcher, was of Jerry and McGinty.

"Have you seen the little darlings lately?" she asked.

"No," said Fletcher. "I haven't, but I shall make it a point to see them tomorrow. I got a letter from the boss of that concern today that completely floors me. I can't make out what on earth the fellow is driving at."

"I think," she said, "that I may be able to set matters straight. I made a bargain with the man the day before I went away. That will probably explain what seems to mystify you."

Mrs. Fletcher read the communication through three times before speaking. Then she said, "Dear me. Presently she read the bill aloud.

To board of one dog and cat for two months \$20.00
To cash expenditure for newspaper advertising 6.50
To cash expenditure for type-writing 4.00
To cash expenditure for printing circulars 4.00
To cash expenditure for miscellaneous clerical work 5.00

Total \$49.50
Money earned by cat and dog by posing as artists' models, \$ 2.00
Balance due \$47.50

Please remit.
When Mrs. Fletcher came to she told Fletcher all about her little plan to help him along.

"That man," she said, "is a fraud. He did not work Jerry and McGinty properly."

"It strikes me," said Fletcher with a glance at the bill for extras, "that he worked them up a little too well."—New York Times.

Diplomatic.
They were married at the beginning of December, and the twenty-fifth was approaching.

"You know, little wife," he said, one evening, "we mustn't have any secrets from each other, must we, sweet one?"

"No, darling," she answered.

"So," he continued, "I want you to tell me how much you intend spending on a Christmas present for me, so that I can calculate how much money I shall have left to buy one for you."

All Must Do Military Drill.
In New Zealand all males are obliged to do military drill from fourteen to twenty-one years of age, and schools are required to withhold scholarship grants from any student who can not prove that he has complied with the provision of drill.

His Explanation.
Boss (meeting clerk at ball game).—How is this, Perkins? You asked off to go to a funeral.

Clerk.—Yes, sir; that's what it's been for the home team.